Vocabulary Revision Worksheet - Career Paths Science Unit 1, 2 , 3, 6

Choose the correct answer for each question by circling A, B, C, or D.

1. What is the main idea of the article?
   A) How scientists make predictions about the future
   B) The different branches of science and their importance
   C) How to prepare for a career in science
   D) Similarities between different areas of science

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the editor's letter?
   A) Articles about different branches of science
   B) A historical overview of different fields
   C) Ongoing experiments in various labs
   D) Features shared by all branches of science
3. According to the article, what makes a good scientist?
   A) The ability to work well with other scientists
   B) A desire to start a personal lab
   C) A habit of seeking information
   D) An understanding of current technology

4. What is stated about science in the article?
   A) It is only for people with advanced technology skills
   B) It requires a lot of time and research
   C) It is easy to discover new ideas in science
   D) It does not need lab work to make progress

5. What does the word “lab” mean in the text?
   A) A place where experiments are conducted
   B) A type of scientific theory
   C) A formal question in science
   D) An online research tool

6. What does “discover” mean as used in the article?
   A) To buy scientific equipment
   B) To question something

C) To find new information
D) To create a new lab

7. What does “branch” mean in the article?
   A) A piece of equipment in the lab
   B) An area or subfield of a larger field
   C) A part of a tree used for experiments
   D) A type of scientific experiment

8. What is the best meaning of “study” in the article?
   A) To teach a class
   B) To learn about something in a formal context
   C) To perform lab work only
   D) To discover new technology

9. After the developers _____ the drink formula, it tasted much better.
   A) researched
   B) improved
   C) progressed
   D) evaluated

10. Several scientists _____ the problem before investigating further.
   A) improved
   B) progressed
   C) evaluated
   D) researched

11. The student performed extensive _____ for her final report.
   A) progress
   B) improved
   C) research
   D) evaluated

12. After months of inactivity, the project finally started to make _____.
   A) research
   B) progress
   C) improvement
   D) evaluation

13. Which word means 'to carefully check or judge something'?
A) improve
B) research
C) discover
D) evaluate

14. Which of the following words refers to 'gaining knowledge in a systematic way'?
A) question
B) study
C) improve
D) lab

15. A place where scientists spend time to test and create new things is called:
A) science
B) research
C) lab
D) progress

16. Which of these words is closest in meaning to 'find out something that was not known before'?
A) question
B) evaluate
C) discover
D) branch

17. Which word best describes 'an area or part of a bigger field of study'?
A) progress
B) branch
C) improve
D) research

18. Which word means 'to get better or to make something better'?
A) improve
B) study
C) question
D) lab

19. The best word for 'moving forward and developing in a positive way' is:

A) progress
B) lab
C) branch
D) discover

20. Which word in the text means 'to try to find answers about something'?
A) study
B) science
C) question
D) improve

21. The broad field that examines different areas like biology and physics is called:
A) science
B) lab
C) progress
D) evaluate

22. Which of these words describes 'looking for information to learn more about something'?
A) question
B) research
C) evaluate
D) branch

23. Which word means 'to carefully check or judge something'?
A) improve B) research C) discover **D) evaluate**

26. Which of these words is closest in meaning to 'find out something that was not known before'?
A) question B) evaluate **C) discover** D) branch

Unit 2 . Lab Equipment
Multiple Choice Questions
Q1.
1. What is the main aim of the memo?
A) Policies for using equipment in a lab
B) Equipment that needs to be replaced
C) New equipment that the lab is receiving

D) An accident caused by poor equipment handling
Answer: A
2. Which of the following is NOT required in the lab?
A) Store burets in their designated racks.
B) Avoid keeping substances in test tubes for long periods.
C) Use a funnel to avoid spillage while pouring.
D) Keep all substances except water out of wash bottles.
Answer: B
3. What is true about volumetric flasks?
A) They pose the highest risk of spillage.
B) They serve the same purpose as beakers.
C) They typically contain just water.
D) They are used to ensure special precision.
Answer: D

4. According to the memo, why should test tubes and burets be kept in racks?
A) To avoid contamination
B) Because they cannot stand on their own and may tip over or roll away
C) To keep them clean
D) Because racks sterilize the glassware
Answer: B
5. What is the only substance allowed in wash bottles?
A) Alcohol
B) Acetone
C) Water
D) Any cleaning agent
Answer: C

6. What is recommended when pouring liquids into narrow containers like graduated cylinders?
A) Pour quickly to save time
B) Use a funnel to avoid spillage
C) Pour without holding the container
D) Use a beaker instead
Answer: B
Q2.

1. What is a **Beaker**?
   A) A tube and a squeezable bulb used for transferring substances

B) A container for general use with a flat base and narrow neck
C) A small, narrow container with a rounded base
D) A cylindrical, wide-mouthed container with a flat base

2. What is a **Dropper**?
   A) A tube and a squeezable bulb used for transferring substances
   B) A small, narrow container with a rounded base
   C) A container for general use with a flat base and narrow neck
   D) A container used for precise calibration of temperature and volume

3. What is a **Test tube**?
   A) A container for general use with a flat base and narrow neck
   B) A small, narrow container with a rounded base
   C) A container used for precise calibration of temperature and volume
   D) A cylindrical, wide-mouthed container with a flat base

4. What is a **Volumetric flask**?
   A) A small, narrow container with a rounded base
   B) A container for general use with a flat base and narrow neck
   C) A container used for precise calibration of temperature and volume
   D) A tube and a squeezable bulb used for transferring substances

5. What is an **Erlenmeyer flask**?
   A) A container for general use with a flat base and narrow neck
   B) A cylindrical, wide-mouthed container with a flat base
   C) A tube and a squeezable bulb used for transferring substances
   D) A small, narrow container with a rounded base

Q3.

1. Which of the following equipment is used for **transferring substances**?
   A) Graduated cylinder, buret
   B) Pipette, funnel
   C) Wash bottle, buret
   D) Funnel, graduated cylinder
   Answer: B

2. Which of the following equipment is used for **measuring substances**?
   A) Pipette, funnel
   B) Wash bottle, pipette
   C) Graduated cylinder, buret
   D) Funnel, wash bottle
   Answer: C

3. Which equipment is used for **cleaning** purposes?
   A) Pipette
   B) Wash bottle
   C) Graduated cylinder
   D) Buret
   Answer: B

4. The **buret** is mainly used for:
   A) Transferring substances
   B) Measuring substances
   C) Cleaning equipment
   D) Storing liquids
   Answer: B

5. A **funnel** is used to:
   A) Measure liquid volumes precisely
   B) Transfer substances into containers without spilling
   C) Clean glassware
   D) Store solutions
   Answer: B

Unit3

1. What should you do with burners and hot plates when they are not in use?
A) Leave them on
B) Turn them off
C) Cover them with cloth
D) Use them continuously
Answer: B

2. What is recommended to handle materials after heating?
A) Bare hands
B) Stirring rods
C) Tongs
D) Spatulas
Answer: C

3. How should you protect your skin from hazardous substances in the lab?
A) Touch carefully with bare hands
B) Use stirring rods and spatulas and gloves.
C) Wash hands before handling
D) Use gloves only
Answer: B

4. What tool is suggested to crush substances safely?
A) Stirring rod
B) Mortar and pestle
C) Clamp
D) Forceps
Answer: B

5. 5. Which tool should be used for the *precise transfer* of small chemical samples to avoid damage or injury?
A) Use bare hands carefully
B) Use forceps for precise transfer
C) Pour chemicals quickly
D) Use tongs for all transfers
Answer: B

Note:

Forceps = for handling small, precise items.
Tongs = for holding large or hot items.

Forceps = لنقل الأشياء الصغيرة والدقيقة
Tongs = لإمساك الأشياء الكبيرة أو الساخنة

6. What is the purpose of using a clamp in the lab?
A) To transfer chemicals
B) To stop containers from moving or tipping
C) To crush substances
D) To measure liquids
Answer: B

7. What caution is advised regarding tubing?
A) It is safe to disconnect tubing quickly
B) Tubing may still contain liquid, so disconnect carefully
C) Tubing should not be used in the lab
D) Tubing is for measuring substances
Answer: B

8. According to the safety poster, which of the following is FALSE?
A) The poster recommends turning off burners and hot plates when not in use
B) Using a spatula helps protect the skin
C) Tubing is used to prevent burns
D) Tongs should be used to handle hot materials
Answer: C

Q2.

1. What is the bowl called in which materials are crushed to create a powder?
   A) Pestle
   B) Tongs
   C) Mortar
   D) Hot plate
   Answer: C

2. What tool is used to pick up heated objects safely?
   A) Mortar
   B) Tongs
   C) Pestle
   D) Beaker
   Answer: B

3. What is the surface called that is used to heat a beaker of liquid?
   A) Burner
   B) Tongs
   C) Hot plate
   D) Clamp
   Answer: C

4. What tool is nearly always used with a mortar to crush materials?
   A) Beaker
   B) Pestle
   C) Funnel
   D) Pipette
   Answer: B

Q3.

1. Which tool prevents direct contact with hazardous liquids?

A) Burner
B) Clamp
C) Spatula
D) Stirring rod

2. Which item should you be careful around because of its open flame?

A) Stirring rod
B) Clamp
C) Spatula
D) Burner

3. What tool is used to hold a test tube in place during an experiment?

A) Spatula
B) Stirring rod
C) Clamp
D) Burner

4. What tool makes spreading materials easier in the lab?

A) Clamp
B) Spatula
C) Forceps
D) Burner

5. What tool is useful for handling very small objects safely?

A) Tubing
B) Clamp
C) Forceps
D) Burner

6. Which item allows liquids to be transferred between containers in the lab?

A) Forceps
B) Clamp
C) Tubing
D) Spatula

Unit 6 Safety Procedures.

1. According to the text, what should employees do before working with hazardous materials?
A) Receive their own eye wash station
B) Avoid wearing gloves
C) Locate the nearest eye wash station
D) Mix the materials carefully

2. What safety equipment must employees wear at all times in the lab?
A) Goggles and respirators
B) Safety boots and masks
C) Coveralls and gloves
D) Helmets and face shields

3. What should be used for ventilation when clearing or discarding substances?
A) A safety can
B) A fume hood
C) An eye wash station
D) A respirator

4. How should flammable materials be disposed of in the lab?
A) Pour them down the sink carefully
B) Leave them in the fume hood overnight
C) Burn them under supervision
D) Dispose of them in a safety can

5. What should you check if you are not familiar with a substance in the lab?
A) Ask a colleague only
B) Search for the chemical online
C) Wait for a supervisor’s instructions
D) Check its MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

6. When should goggles and respirators be used?
A) When wearing coveralls and gloves
B) When working with liquids only
C) When working with toxic gases
D) When using the eye wash station

Vocabulary

7. What does an MSDS provide?
A) Instructions on how to use lab machines
B) A record of employee attendance
C) Information about each chemical’s safety
D) A list of lab cleaning materials

8. What is the purpose of a safety can?
A) To store lab coats
B) To filter toxic gases
C) To prevent flammable materials from exploding
D) To measure liquid volumes accurately

9. What type of equipment ensures safe breathing in hazardous environments?
A) Goggles
B) Coveralls
C) Respirator
D) Safety can

10. What piece of equipment protects your hands from hazardous materials?
A) Respirator
B) Glove
C) Fume hood
D) Goggles

Categorization

11. Which of the following is an example of protective clothing in the lab?
A) Fume hood
B) Eye wash station
C) Goggles
D) Safety can

12. Which of these items is also considered protective clothing in the lab?
A) Eye wash station
B) Fume hood
C) Coveralls
D) Safety can

13. Which of the following is a lab feature designed for ventilation and safety during experiments?
A) Goggles
B) Coveralls
C) Eye wash station
D) Fume hood

14. Which of the following is a lab feature designed for emergencies?
A) Goggles
B) Coveralls
C) Eye wash station
D) Gloves

15. Which term describes a dangerous quality of certain lab substances related to fire risk?
A) Goggles
B) Coveralls
C) Flammable
D) Fume hood

16. Which term describes a dangerous quality of substances that can cause poisoning?
A) Goggles
B) Toxic
C) Coveralls
D) Fume hood

17. Which term describes a general dangerous quality of some lab substances requiring caution?

A) Goggles
B) Fume hood
C) Hazardous
D) Coveralls